The upper 12, and lower 13, bodies, sandwich together with button head cap screws, to hold the dial indicator 10, in its proper place. The pivoting finger 15, will pivot on a dowel pin 14, which will be press fit into the lower body 13, and the fixed finger 16, will also be fixed to the lower body 13, and press fit into place with two dowel pins 14. The dial indicator 10, has a built in spring, that will enable its tip 17, to keep constant contact and pressure on the pivoting finger 15, therefore dispensing the need for any springs in, or on the Boston Gauge.

Please amend paragraph 0012, starting on page 5 of the, Claim or Claims, as follows:

Claim 2 (Currently amended)

CLAIM OR CLAIMS

0012 I claim as my invention:

(1.) A precision measuring tool, comprising a lower body member carrying a fixed finger, which has a 4-48 threaded hole at the end and is fixed by being press fit by two dowel pins, and a pivoting finger, which also has a 4-48 threaded hole at one end and pivots on a slip fit dowel pin that is press fit into this lower body, and an upper body member, which serves to ~~(hold the pivoting finger in its proper place, and to also hold in place a dial indicator which is~~

~~in constant contact with the pivoting finger and transfers the distance traveled by the pivoting finger tip into a measurement (of the same distance) directly readable on the dial indicator.)~~

hold the dial indicator 10, in place, by being sandwiched together between the upper and lower body members and held by screws 11.

Claim 2 (New)

0013 (2.) By utilizing the spring built into the indicator 10, constant contact between the dial indicator tip 17, and the pivoting finger 15, will now be held without the use of any springs, in or on the Boston Gauge.

Claim 3 (New)

0014 (3.) The use of a slip fit dowel pin 14, to pivot the pivoting finger 15, will dispose the need for any bearings, or bearing assemblies, for that movement.

REMARKS

Claim 1, have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) over Li. It is considered that Li: describes his method to hold the dial indicator in place as; "a slot" 58, which is generally aligned along the longitudinal axis of body 40, and communicates with bore 56, defines side by side wall portions 62, 64. Wall portions 62, 64 and fasteners, form a clamp securing dial indicator 12

within body 40, as shown in his figs. 1, and 2.

Applicant, Gionets' gauges' dial indicator is being held in place by "sandwiching together" upper 12, and lower 13, bodies. paragraph (0011 and or 0012).

Claim 2, have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) over Li. It is considered that Li: describes his method to keep his pivoting lever 100, in contact with (The part to be measured) as; a spring 128, is disposed between set screw 126, and pin 124. Bore 122, is positioned within lever 100, to act against body 40, to bias the trigger end of lever 100, away from body 40.

Applicant, Gionets' gauge, uses no springs, but utilizes the "internal spring" already contained inside of the dial indicator to make it work. Paragraph (0011 and or 0013, Claim 2).

Claim 3, have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) over Li. It is considered that Li: describes his method to pivot his lever 100, to his body 40, by means of his bearing assembly (200).

Applicant Gionets' gauge, pivots an upper finger 15, on a slip fit "dowel pin"14, only, that is Press fit into the lower body 13. Paragraph (0011 and or 0014, Claim 3)

Gramie Gionet (sign)
APRIL 25 2005 (date)